



[Return to Table of Contents](#)

Population

The Population Chapter in this year's *State of the City* contains decennial census data. Its primary intent is to present 1990 demographic, social and economic census information, often in comparison to earlier years and other geographic areas. The primary census data sources used in the following chapter include Summary Tape Files 1A, 1B, 3A, and 4 issued by the U.S. Census Bureau. Comparative data from past census have been extracted from previous *State of the City* issues and from various U.S. Census publications.

In 1994, the city received cross tabulated data for Minneapolis in the U.S. Census STF4 release of data. Due to the data's high level of specificity in this release, limited excerpts are presented. In 1993, the city received additional Minneapolis neighborhood information from the Census Bureau's User Defined Area Program (UDAP). The 1990 Summary Tape File 1A information for neighborhoods was provided in earlier *State of the City* reports. This information was derived through the city's own aggregation of 1990 census block information. The 1993 neighborhood UDAP statistics highlighted in this chapter, however, contain social and economic information that was unavailable in earlier releases of Summary Tape Files 1A and 3A data.

The 1997 estimates of the total population of the City of Minneapolis, persons per household and household population were provided by the Twin Cities Metropolitan Council.

This chapter can also be found on the city's web site at: www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/planning

Total Population and Household Characteristics
Community Population and Age Distribution
Race and Ethnicity
Family Characteristics
Income and Poverty



Total Population and Household Characteristics

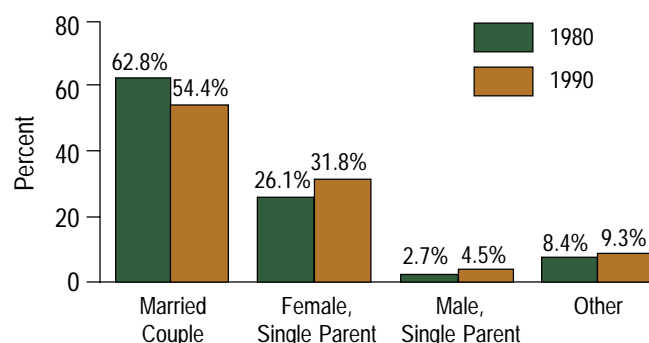
The most recent estimate of total Minneapolis population is 362,090 for 1997. This reflects a continued decrease from the 1996 estimate of 364,382 and the 1995 estimate of 365,889. The estimated loss in population for the 1980 to 1997 period is only 8,861 persons. The 1990 census data reflected a decline in the number of residents living in family households and a larger share of non-family households relative to family households.

In 1990, there were 160,682 households in Minneapolis (158,868 is the 1997 estimate), compared to 161,858 in 1980 (each occupied housing unit has one household in it). A total of 351,705 persons lived in households in 1990 (345,494 is the 1997 estimate), an average of 2.19 persons per household (2.16 persons per household is the 1997 estimate). This 2.19 figure was identical to the 1980 average household size, but slightly smaller than that of 1970. Also in 1990, nearly 52 percent of households identified themselves as non-family (only unrelated individuals or a single individual living in an occupied housing unit). This was the first census in which more non-family than family households were identified in the city.

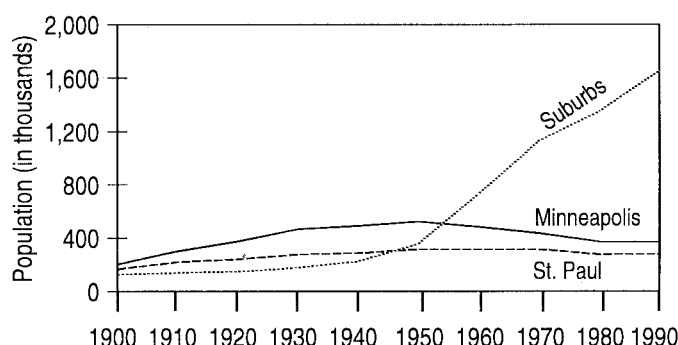
MINNEAPOLIS POPULATION, 1950-1997

Year	Population	Decade Loss
1950	521,718	38,846
1960	482,872	48,472
1970	434,400	63,449
1980	370,951	2,568
1990	368,383	
1992 (Est.)	368,559	
1993 (Est.)	367,924	
1994 (Est.)	366,480	
1995 (Est.)	365,889	
1996 (Est.)	364,382	
1997 (Est.)	362,090	
Total Decline (1950-97)	159,628	

PERCENT OF CHILDREN BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE: 1980, 1990



METROPOLITAN GROWTH, 1900 TO 1990



HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, 1980-1990

	Households 1980	Percent Share 1980	Households 1990	Percent Share 1990	Total Change 1980-90	Change in Percent Share 1980-90
Married Couple	61,311	37.9	51,984	32.4	-9,327	-5.5
No Wife Present	4,020	2.5	5,232	3.2	1,212	0.7
No Husband Present	17,615	10.9	20,455	12.7	2,840	1.8
Family Total	82,946	51.3	77,671	48.3	-5,275	-3.0
Non Family Total	78,912	48.7	83,011	51.7	4,099	3.0
Total	161,858	100	160,682	100	-1,176	



Community Population and Age Distribution

Although the total Minneapolis population declined by less than one percent between 1980 and 1990, it increased or declined to varying degrees within geographic subareas around the city.

During the 1980s the city's adult and preschool populations increased. School age, young adult, middle age and senior populations decreased. When compared to 1970, the city's adult population is the only age category that experienced a net increase in percent share.

The rapid growth in the adult age category appears to be associated with the increase in the number of preschool (under 5) children reported in 1990, as the relatively large adult "baby boom" population continues to move through its child-bearing years. There has been a continual increase in Minneapolis public school student enrollment at the elementary level since 1983. The following table details the change in population by age category for the 1970 to 1990 period.

POPULATION BY COMMUNITY, 1980-1990

Community	Population			Percent		Percent		Percent	
	1970	1980	1990	Share 1990	Change 1970-90	Change 1970-90	Change 1980-90	Change 1980-90	Change 1980-90
Central	21,480	19,035	21,158	5.7%	-322	-1.5%	2,123	11.2%	
Near North	44,235	33,721	35,225	9.6%	-9,010	-20.4%	1,504	4.5%	
University	30,064	29,852	30,464	8.3%	400	1.3%	612	2.1%	
Powderhorn	59,701	51,536	51,954	14.1%	-7,747	-13.0%	418	0.8%	
Phillips	18,825	17,115	17,247	4.7%	-1,578	-8.4%	132	0.8%	
Longfellow	33,375	28,962	28,618	7.8%	-4,757	-14.3%	-344	-1.2%	
Calhoun-Isles	35,784	30,687	30,322	8.2%	-5,462	-15.3%	-365	-1.2%	
Northeast	45,625	37,501	36,515	9.9%	-9,110	-20.0%	-986	-2.6%	
Camden	35,807	29,652	28,776	7.8%	-7,031	-19.6%	-876	-3.0%	
Nokomis	45,935	39,944	38,514	10.5%	-7,421	-16.2%	-1,430	-3.6%	
Southwest	63,569	52,946	49,590	13.5%	-13,979	-22.0%	-3,356	-6.3%	
Minneapolis	434,400	370,951	368,383		-66,017	-15.2%	-2,568	-0.7%	

POPULATION BY AGE CATEGORY, 1970-1990

	1970		1980		1990		1970-90		1980-90	
	Persons	Percent Share	Persons	Percent Share	Persons	Percent Share	Change	Percent Change	Change	Percent Change
Preschool (under 5)	32,294	7.4%	22,433	6.0%	27,114	7.4%	-5,180	0.0%	4,681	1.3%
School Age (5-17)	83,239	19.2%	51,592	13.9%	48,836	13.3%	-34,403	-5.9%	-2,756	-0.7%
Young Adult (18-24)	74,179	17.1%	64,601	17.4%	49,786	13.5%	-24,393	-3.6%	-14,815	-3.9%
Adult (25-44)	89,766	20.7%	113,900	30.7%	143,867	39.1%	54,101	18.4%	29,967	8.3%
Middle Age (45-64)	89,661	20.6%	61,395	16.6%	51,062	13.9%	-38,599	-6.8%	-10,333	-2.7%
Senior (65+)	65,261	15.0%	57,030	15.4%	47,718	13.0%	-17,543	-2.1%	-9,312	-2.4%
Total Persons	434,400		370,951		368,383		-66,017		-2,568	



Race and Ethnicity

Minneapolis became more ethnically and racially diverse in the 1980s. The city's minority population increased by nearly 32,300 persons, increasing from 12.7 percent of the total population in 1980 to 21.6 percent in 1990. The city's non-minority population declined by 34,900 between 1980 and 1990, and comprised 78.4 percent of the total 1990 population. Racial diversity is most noticeable in the younger age categories where approximately 40% of the population are children of color.

Although the city's total population hardly changed during the 1980s, significant shifts occurred within specific racial and ethnic populations. Between 1980 and 1990, the city's white population declined by 34,864, or 12 percent. This decline, while significant, is not near the level of non-minority population loss that occurred between 1970 and 1980, when the white population declined by 82,582. Growth in the city's minority population has accelerated since 1970. Between 1970 and 1980 the city's minority population increased by 19,133 persons; the increase in the city's minority population between 1980 and 1990 was 32,296 persons.

Each of the ethnic population groups has a significant proportion of the city's children. The average percentage of children 17 or less (school age and preschool)

was greater than 30 percent for people of color. The white population under 17 represented only 15% of the total white population. On the other end of the age spectrum, the white population has a higher percentage of older people than the other ethnic classifications. Seniors 65 and over represented 15.5 percent of the white population. The percentages for the 65 and over age for people of color represents less than 5 percent on average. This trend of significantly different proportions in age groups across ethnicity is likely to shrink for the older age groups and may become more pronounced in the younger age groups.

MINORITY POPULATION BY COMMUNITY, 1980 AND 1990

Community	Population		1980-90 Change	
	1980	1990	Number	Percent
Camden	1,450	3,698	2,248	155.0
Northeast	951	2,484	1,533	161.2
Near North	13,466	21,633	1,533	60.6
Central	2,807	5,678	2,871	102.3
University	3,328	4,391	1,063	31.9
Calhoun-Isles	1,500	1,990	490	32.7
Powderhorn	10,774	18,768	7,994	74.2
Phillips	5,864	9,488	3,624	61.8
Longfellow	1,573	2,990	1,417	90.1
Southwest	2,078	3,627	1,549	74.5
Nokomis	3,329	4,669	1,340	40.3
Minneapolis	47,120	79,416	32,296	68.5

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY ETHNICITY

	White		African American		Native American		Asian Pacific		Other		Hispanic	
Preschool (under 5)	16,114	5.60%	6,455	13.50%	1,862	15.10%	2,175	13.80%	508	14.90%	1,010	12.80%
School Age (5-17)	27,862	9.60%	12,457	26.00%	3,441	27.90%	4,221	26.80%	855	25.10%	1,628	20.60%
Young Adult (18-24)	39,091	13.50%	6,015	12.50%	1,563	12.70%	2,603	16.60%	514	15.10%	1,233	15.60%
Adult (25-44)	117,703	40.70%	16,152	33.70%	3,878	31.40%	4,906	31.20%	1,228	36.00%	2,964	37.50%
Middle Age (45-64)	43,351	15.00%	4,863	10.10%	1,306	10.60%	1,310	8.30%	232	6.80%	746	9.40%
Senior (65+)	44,846	15.50%	2,006	4.20%	285	2.30%	508	3.20%	73	2.10%	319	4.00%
Total	288,967		47,948		12,335		15,723		3,410		7,900	

Note: Figures used for Hispanics should not be used in total counts as the U.S. Bureau of the Census includes them in other racial categories



Family Characteristics

The percentage of children living in married couple families declined from 62.8 percent in 1980 to 54.4 per-cent in 1990. In 1990, 43 percent of the adult population was single, up from 39 percent in 1980.

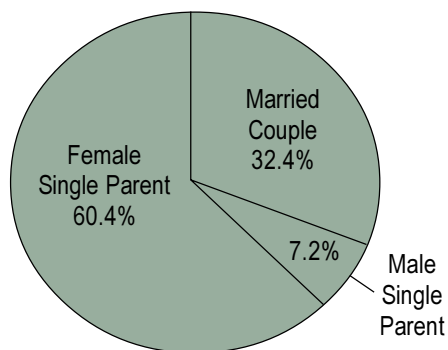
HOUSING TENURE OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, 1990

	Above Poverty	Below Poverty	% Below Poverty
Owner			
Married Couple	16,402	289	1.7%
Female Single Parent	2,563	439	14.6%
Male Single Parent	798	154	16.2%

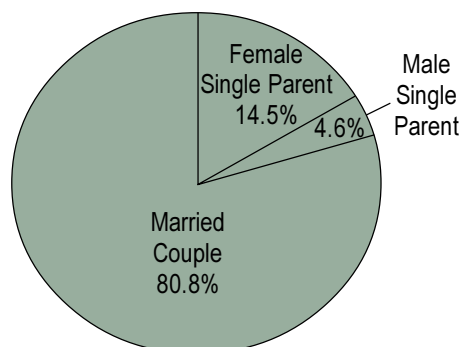
Renter			
Married Couple	3,785	1,347	26.2%
Female Single Parent	3,173	6,382	66.8%
Male Single Parent	595	537	47.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, STF4 Release, 1990

PARENTS WITH CHILDREN, RENTING



PARENTS WITH CHILDREN, OWNING THEIR HOME



Income and Poverty

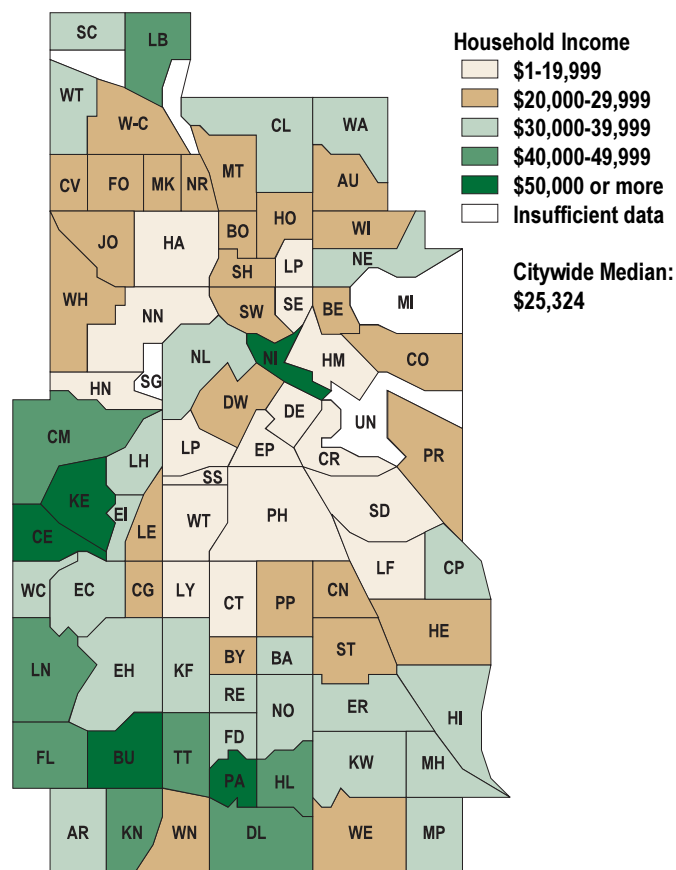
In 1989, the median household income, while rising slightly for city residents, remained below the income level for metropolitan area and U.S. residents as a whole.

In 1990, the median household income for Minneapolis represented 69% of the metropolitan and 84% of the U.S. median household income. The median family income for Minneapolis was 75% of the metropolitan and 94% of the U.S. median family income. In 1997, the estimated median household income for the Twin Cities Metropolitan Statistical Area is \$60,800.

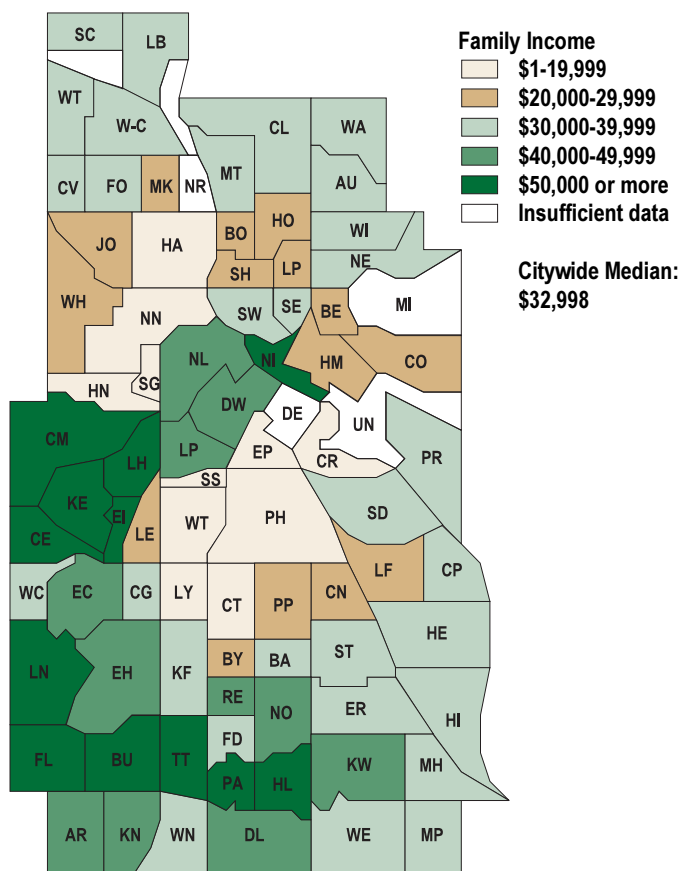
1990 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY INCOME

	Mpls.	Metro Area	U.S.
Median Household Income	\$25,324	\$36,678	\$30,056
Relative Percentage		69.0%	84.3%
Median Family Income	\$32,998	\$43,781	\$35,225
Relative Percentage		75.4%	93.7%

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY NEIGHBORHOOD, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, 1989



MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME BY NEIGHBORHOOD, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, 1989



Between 1979 and 1989 the poverty rate for all city residents increased from 13.5 percent to 18.5 percent. As in 1979, children are more likely to live in poverty than adults; and, during the previous decade, the poverty rate for children increased at a greater rate than the poverty rate for adults.

Individual and family poverty rates for city residents were each more than twice that of the comparable rates for the metropolitan area, which were 8.1 percent for individuals and 5.8 percent for families.

Throughout the 1980s, the poverty rate for the city's children remained significantly higher than the poverty rate for adults. One-third of all children under the age of five lived in poverty in 1989. By contrast, 15 percent of all resident adults lived in poverty in 1989. The poverty rate for children under the age of 5 remained the highest among all age categories. It increased significantly during the last decade, rising from 22 percent in 1979 to 33 percent in 1989. Overall, for all children under the age of 18, the poverty rate increased from 18 percent in 1979 to 30 percent in 1989.

Geographic Distribution of Poverty

The following map geographically depicts the poverty status of Minneapolis neighborhoods. The map reflects a continued uneven distribution of poverty concentration and income levels across the city, with the highest concentrations of poverty located in areas adjacent to the downtown core on the near north and south sides of the city, and farther south along the 35W freeway corridor.

Neighborhood Population

Minneapolis population in 1990 has been distributed by age (adult, non-adult), and household type for each neighborhood. 1990 racial and ethnic breakdowns of neighborhood population were reported in the 1991 *State of the City* report. Except for two neighborhoods (Downtown East and Cedar Riverside) the block assignments used to calculate neighborhood population remain the same as the assignments used in the previous *State of the City* report.

The 1990 income, poverty and employment statistics by neighborhood were reported in the 1993 and 1994 *State of the City* reports. Call the City of Minneapolis Planning Department at (612) 673-2597, if you would like to obtain this information.

PERCENT OF RESIDENTS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY NEIGHBORHOOD, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, 1989

